



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

FOREIGN AND INSULAR.

BRAZIL.

Sanitary report from Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo.

RIO DE JANEIRO, BRAZIL, *June 12, 1901.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for May 16 to May 31, inclusive:

There were 681 deaths from all causes, an increase of 146 as compared with the foregoing fortnight, being at the rate of 42.56 per diem, and corresponding to an annual death rate of 19.59 per 1,000, against 35.66 and 16.41 per 1,000 during the previous period.

The number of deaths in regard to infectious and contagious diseases was as follows: Tuberculosis, 119 against 110; yellow fever, 23 against 14; smallpox, 26 against 12; beriberi, 12 against 1; diphtheria, 0 against 1; dysentery, 6 against 4; influenza, 12 against 13; typhoid fever, 2 against 1; measles, 2 against 0, and malarious fever, 42 against 39.

There were 581 births, which is an average of 36.31 per diem, corresponding to an annual birth rate of 16.71 per cent.

Sanitary report from the State of Sao Paulo.

The official data in regard to the sanitary conditions during the month of December, recently published, are as follows:

The total number of deaths was 5,452, an increase of 2,062 as compared with the month of November. From tuberculosis there died 226 persons, an increase of 57; from malaria, 156 persons, an increase of 73; from typhoid fever, 48 persons (11 at the city of Sao Paulo), an increase of 14; from yellow fever, 3 persons (1 at Sao Paulo and 2 at Santos), an increase of 2; from smallpox, 1 person (at Santos), an increase of 1; from measles, 142 persons, an increase of 56; from scarlet fever, 3 persons, an increase of 2; from diphtheria, 6 persons, an increase of 1.

In regard to other infectious diseases, there were 89 deaths from whooping cough, 8 deaths from erysipelas, 45 deaths from dysentery, 28 deaths from influenza, 8 deaths from leprosy, 1 death from beriberi, and 1 death from hydrophobia.

Respectfully,

W. HAVELBURG, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize—Fruit port.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *June 30, 1901.*

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 29, 1901:

Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, none; number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week,